# English Structure For All

Easy Learning

Simple Examples

Done By :

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# Parts of speech

| Part Of Speech | Definition تعريف | Example مثال |
|---|---|---|
| Noun / n / اسم | اسم شخص / حيوان / نبات / جماد .... | Ahmed, book , education |
| Pronoun / pn / ضمير | هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله | I, he, she, it, who ,which ,whose |
| Verb / v / فعل | هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما | play, played , is , are , have |
| Adjective /adj./ صفة | هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله | quick boy / good student |
| Adverb / adv. / حال | هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو الصفة | run quickly / study well / extremely tall |
| Preposition /prep./ حرف الجر | هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى( to - by - for in- with - from- of- about ... | Ahmed goes to school .<br>They traveled by plane. |
| Conjunction /conj./ رابط عطف | هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و كلمة أو جملة وجملة ( or / and ). | Ali and Ahmad are my friends . |
| Interjection كلمة تعجب | هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب ( Alas – Wow ) | Alas ! She died . يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت. |
| Article أداة | Definite( the ) indefinite ( a, an)<br>تستخدم a قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.<br>تستخدم an قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك.<br>تستخدم the للتعريف. | This is a book.<br>This is an apple.<br>The earth goes round the sun . |

## The sentence in English

**Statement الجملة الخبرية**

تتكون من:-

١- فاعل subject

٢ - فعل verb

٣ - مفعول object

٤- تكملة ( ظرف زمان أو مكان )

**Question الجملة الاستفهامية**

نوعان:-

١- إستفهام بأداة إستفهام ( Wh../ How )

٢- إستفهام بفعل مساعد ( بهل )

**Imperative الجملة الامرية**

نوعان:-

١- أمر مثبت

٢- أمر منفى

## أولا:- الجملة الخبرية The statement

- S فاعل
- V فعل
- O مفعول
- C تكملة الجملة

### ١) الفاعل Subject ← ( قد يكون اسم أوضمير)

**ضمائر الفاعل**

| | متكلم | مخاطب | غائب |
|---|---|---|---|
| مفرد | I أنا | You أنت / أنتي | He هو , She هي, It لغير العاقل |
| جمع | We نحن | You أنتم / أنتن | They هم |

و يأتى ضمير الفاعل فى بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

### ٢) الفعل Verb

- فعل رئيسي
- فعل مساعد أو ناقص

**الفعل الاساسى:-** و هو الفعل الذى يعبر عن حدث

**الفعل المساعد :-** وهو يسبق الفعل الاساسى

| ماضي | مضارع |
|---|---|
| was / were | am /is / are |
| did | do / does |
| had | have / has |

| شكل الفعل | أمثلة |
|---|---|
| الفعل + ing (*playing / eating*) | I'm eating fish . ( active ) |
| التصريف الثالث ( *played / eaten* ) | Music is played by Ali.(passive ) |
| المصدر (*play / eat*) | I didn't play football yesterday. |
| التصريف الثالث (*played / eaten*) | He has just played tennis. |

| |
|---|
| Will (' ll ) |
| shall |
| can |
| may |
| must |
| have to / has to |
| ought to |

| |
|---|
| would |
| should |
| could |
| might |
| had to |
| had to |
| |

| | |
|---|---|
| المصدر (*play / eat*) | I will play tennis tomorrow. |

وقد يكون في الجملة فعل اساسي فقط وذلك مع زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط :

Ex : 1) I play tennis everyday . 2) He plays tennis every day . 3) She played yesterday.

وقد نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل أساسي ( وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة ) :

EX : 1) He is a doctor . 2) He has a car . 3) I usually do my homework .

### ٣) المفعول Object ← ( قد يكون اسم أوضمير)

**ضمائر المفعول**

| ضمير فاعل | I | He | She | It | You | We | They |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ضمير مفعول | me | him | her | it | you | us | them |

## ٤) تكملة الجملة Complement

**أسم :**
Ex: He's a doctor.

**عاقل + حرف جر :**
with my friend

**صفة :**
Ex: He's tall.

**ضمير ملكية :**
mine /
his /
hers/
its/
ours /
theirs/
yours

**ضمير منعكس :**
myself /
himself /
herself /
itself /
ourselves /
themselves /
yourself /
yourselves

**ظروف :**

**ظرف حال :**
Ex: He runs quickly.

**ظرف مكان :**
Ex: He goes to the club.

**ظرف تكرار :**
Ex: He goes to the club once a week.

**ظرف زمان :**
Ex: He went to the club yesterday.

**بعض العبارات :**
Ex : He went to the club to play soccer.

هناك بعض الظروف تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي :
( always – usually- sometimes- often-rarely-scarcely-seldom- never- ever- just- already … )
Ex : I usually go to the park. / My brother never drives a car.
He has just gone out. / This is the tallest boy I have ever seen.

لتحويل الجملة الى عبارة نتبع الأتي :

| Sentence جملة | Phrase عبارة |
|---|---|
| He was smart . | his smartness ( اسم + صفة ملكية )<br>being smart ( الصفة + being )<br>The fact that he was smart . ( الجملة + The fact that ) |
| He wasn't smart . | his stupidity ( عكس الأسم + صفة ملكية )<br>not being smart ( الصفة + not being )<br>The fact that he wasn't smart. |
| The weather was cold. | The cold weather ( الأسم + الصفة )<br>The weather being cold. ( الأسم + being + الصفة )<br>The fact that the weather was cold. |
| The weather wasn't cold. | The hot weather ( الأسم + عكس الصفة )<br>The weather being hot . ( الأسم + being + عكس الصفة )<br>The fact that the weather wasn't cold. |
| My brother studied hard. | studying hard ( مصدر الفعل + ing )<br>The fact that he studied hard. |
| My brother didn't study hard. | not studying hard ( not + مصدر الفعل + ing )<br>The fact that he didn't study hard. |

هناك روابط نستخدم بعدها عبارات مثل :

like / such as / despite- in spite of / due to – because of – as a result of / during / in addition to

Ex : There are many ways to become healthy like eating healthy food and doing sports.

وكل الروابط الزمنية اذا حذفنا الفاعل ( after , before , when , while .... )

- After eating his breakfast , he went out .

# Helping Verbs

## الأفعال المساعدة

| | Verb to Be فعل يكون | | Verb to Have فعل يمتلك | Verb to Do فعل يعمل |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| مضارع | am / is | are | have / has | do / does |
| ماضي | was | were | had | did |

| الفاعل | Verb to Be فعل يكون | Verb to Have | Verb to Do |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | am ('m ) / was | have ('ve ) /had ('d ) | do / did |
| He | is ('s ) / was | has ('s ) / had ('d ) | does / did |
| She | is ('s ) / was | has ('s ) / had ('d ) | does / did |
| It | is ('s ) / was | has ('s ) / had ('d ) | does / did |
| الأسم المفرد والغيرمعدود | is ('s ) / was | has ('s ) / had ('d ) | does / did |
| We | are ('re ) / were | have ('ve ) /had ('d ) | do / did |
| You | are ('re ) / were | have ('ve ) /had ('d ) | do / did |
| They | are ('re ) / were | have ('ve ) /had ('d ) | do / did |
| الأسم الجمع | are ('re ) / were | have ('ve ) /had ('d ) | do / did |

## نفي الأفعال المساعدة

| النفي الكامل | am not | is not | are not | was not | were not |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| أختصار الفعل المساعد | 'm not | 's not | 're not | | |
| اختصار not | | isn't | aren't | wasn't | weren't |

| النفي الكامل | have not | has not | had not | do not | does not | do not |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| أختصار الفعل المساعد | 've not | 's not | 'd not | | | |
| اختصار not | haven't | hasn't | hadn't | don't | doesn't | don't |

| Verb to Be فعل يكون | |
|---|---|
| am / is | are |
| was | were |

فعل + ing

V3

| Verb to Have فعل يمتلك |
|---|
| have / has |
| had |

تصريف ثالث V3

| Verb to Do فعل يعمل |
|---|
| do / does |
| did |

مصدر الفعل

# Pronouns الضمائر

| Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل | Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به | Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية | Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية | Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | me | my | mine ملكي | myself نفسي / بنفسي |
| He | him | his | his ملكه | himself نفسه / بنفسه |
| She | her | her | hers ملكها | herself نفسها / بنفسها |
| It | it | its | its ملكه / ملكها ( لغير العاقل ) | itself نفسه / بنفسه / نفسها / بنفسها ( لغير العاقل ) |
| We | us | our | ours ملكنا | ourselves أنفسنا / بأنفسنا |
| They | them | their | theirs ملكهم | themselves أنفسهم / بأنفسهم |
| You | you | your | yours ملكك | yourself نفسك / بنفسك |
| You | you | your | yours ملككم | yourselves أنفسكم / بأنفسكم |

## أستخدام الضمائر

| الضمائر | Usage الأستخدام | Examples أمثلة |
|---|---|---|
| Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل | ◄ في بداية الجملة الخبرية ( قبل الفعل )<br>◄ في السؤال ( بعد الفعل المساعد ) | - Ali is a good boy . He always gets high marks.<br>- Where do they go ? – They go to the club. |
| Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به | ◄ في منتصف الجملة ( بعد الفعل )<br>◄ بعد حروف الجر ( for - of ..) | - My friend gave me a pen .<br>- The little boy made it for her. |
| Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية | ◄ قبل أسم الشئ الممتلك | - I play football with my friends . |
| Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية | ◄ تعبر عن الملكية ولا يأتي بعدها أسم | - These shoes are mine .<br>- I met a friend of mine yesterday . |
| Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس | ◄ أذا كان الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول .<br>◄ للتأكيد ( أن الفاعل هو الذى قام بالحدث بنفسه )<br>◄ مع بعض التعبيرات . | - He fell down and hurt himself .<br>- I do the homework myself .<br>- Help yourself .<br>- Enjoy yourself.<br>- Behave yourself.<br>- I live by myself. ( I live alone ) |

MR. Sherif MR. Sherif MR. Sherif MR. Sherif

# Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

نستخدم ضمير الوصل ليحل محل الأسم أو الضمير في الجملة الثانية .

Ex : The boy was tall . He broke the glass. ⟶ The boy , who broke the glass , was tall.

| Relative Pn. | Usage | Example |
|---|---|---|
| Who | للعاقل ( فاعل أو مفعول ) | The boy ,( who ) I met , was playing.<br>The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks. |
| Whom | للعاقل ( مفعول فقط ) | The boy , ( whom ) I met , was playing. |
| Which | لغير العاقل | I drove the car which my father bought me. |
| That | للعاقل وغير العاقل | The boy ,( that ) I met , was playing.<br>I drove the car that my father bought me. |
| Whose | للملكية ( مع العاقل وغير العاقل ) | This is the woman whose son died.<br>The dog , whose leg was broken , was small. |
| When | للوقت | The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy. |
| Where | للمكان | This is the school where we learn. |
| Why | للسبب | I don't know the reason why he was absent. |
| How | للكيفية أو الحال | He told me how to face challenges. |
| What | للأشياء مسبوقة ب all | This is all what I have. |

## ملاحظات هامة

اذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فأننا نستخدم Whom مع العاقل و Which مع غير العاقل .

Ex : The boy , with whom I played yesterday , made an accident.

This is the school in which I learnt.

يمكن أن نحذف ( who , whom , which , that ) عند أستخدامهم مكان المفعول .

Ex : The boy I met yesterday was playing. / I drove the car my father bought me.

لاحظ وجود فاعل اخر في الجملة .

لا يجوز أن نحذف ضمير الوصل اذا أتي مكان الفاعل في الجملة الثانية :

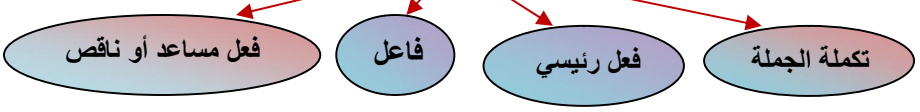
Ex : The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
/ I ate the apple that was on the table.

## ثانيا :- الجملة الاستفهامية Questions

(١) السؤال بهل ( بفعل مساعد أو ناقص )
"Yes / No" questions

(٢) السؤال بأداة إستفهام
" Wh- / How " questions

### (١) إستفهام بهل ( بفعل مساعد أو ناقص )




◄ في حالة وجود فعل مساعد اوناقص : ( نسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص علي الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو) .

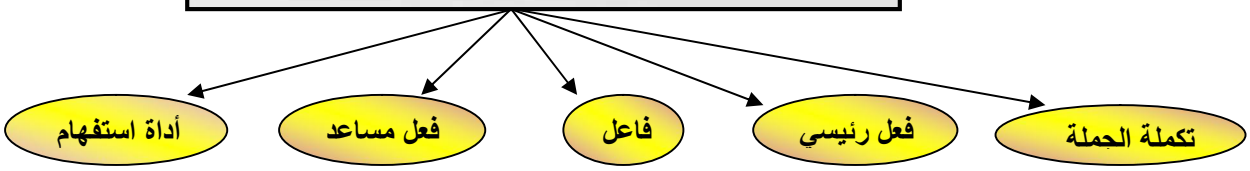
| الجملة الخبرية | الجملة الأستفهامية | الأجابة |
|---|---|---|
| -They are playing . | Are they playing ? | Yes, they are .<br>No , they aren't . |
| - He is reading a book. | Is he reading a book ? | Yes, he is . / No , he isn't . |
| - I am eating fish . | Are you eating fish ? | Yes , I am . / No, I am not . |
| - I was sleeping . | Were you sleeping ? | Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't . |
| - We were studying . | Were you studying ? | Yes ,we were .<br>No, we weren't . |
| | | |
| - I have got a car . | Have you got a car ? | Yes , I have .<br>/ No, I haven't . |
| - He has got a car . | Has he got a car ? | Yes, he has .<br>/ No, he hasn't . |
| -We had got a car . | Had you got a car ? | Yes , we had .<br>/ No, we hadn't . |
| | | |
| - I will play football . | Will you play football ? | Yes , I will . / No , I won't . |
| - I can ride a bike . | Can you ride a bike ? | Yes , I can . / No , I can't . |
| -You should play sports . | Should I play sports ? | Yes , you should .<br>/ No , you shouldn't . |
| | | |

◄ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد ( نستخدم do , does , did ) .

- اذا كان الفعل في المصدر ( play ) ⟵ نستخدم (do) بعد ( الأسم الجمع ، They ، You ، We ).
- اذا كان الفعل منتهي ب s ( plays ) ⟵ نستخدم (does) بعد ( الأسم الغيرمعدود ، الأسم المفرد ، It ، She ، He ).
- اذا كان الفعل في الماضي ( played ) ⟵ نستخدم ( did ) مع الكل .

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| - I play football . | Do you play football ? | Yes, I do. / No, I don't . |
| - He plays football . | Does he play football ? | Yes , he does .<br>/ No , he doesn't . |
| - He played football . | Did he play football ? | Yes, he did . / No, he didn't. |
| - I went to school. | Did you go to school ? | Yes, I did. / No, I didn't . |
| ◄ اذا أستخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية فأننا نستخدم ( do , does , did ) : | | |
| - He has a car . | Does he have a car ? | Yes , he does .<br>/ No , he doesn't . |
| - I had to study hard. | Did you have to study hard ? | Yes, I did. / No,I didn't . |
| - I did my homework . | Did you do your homework? | Yes, I did. / No,I didn't . |

## (٢) إستفهام بأداة أستفهام ( Wh../ How ) questions



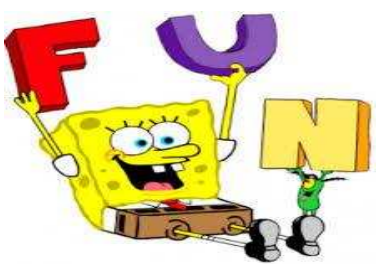

| أداة الاستفهام | معناها | تسأل عن | Examples أمثلة |
|---|---|---|---|
| Who | من | الفاعل او المفعول العاقل | Who are you ? – I'm Ahmed . |
| When | متى | الوقت او الزمن ( tomorrow… ) | When will you come ? – Tomorrow . |
| Where | أين | المكان ( to school / at home… ) | Where do you go ? – To the club . |
| Which | آى | الاختيار أو التفضيل (.. the red car ) | Which car do you like ? – The red car .<br>Which boy is taller :Ahmed or Ali? Ali. |
| What | ما- ماذا | غيرالعاقل ( car / dog .. ) | What did you buy ? – A car . |
| Why | لماذا | السبب ( because – to – for ) | Why didn't you come ? – Because I was ill. |
| Whose | لمن | الملكية ( Ali's / his … ) | Whose book is this ?- It's Ali's book . |
| How | كيف | الحال أو وسيلة المواصلات ( by car ) | How do you go to work ? – By car . |
| How old | كم عمر | العمر او السن ( 10 years old ) | How old are you ? 10 years old . |
| How many | كم عدد | العدد ( two / three …. ) | How many pens do you have ? -1 pen. |
| How much | كم ثمن | الثمن او السعر( 2 Dollars ) | How much is this dress ? – 40 $ |
| How far | ما بعد | البعد او المسافة ( 5 km far ) | How far is your school ? –2 km far . |
| How long | كم طول | طول الأشياء( 3 m long ) أو المدة الزمنية ( for a day / since 1990) | How long is this bridge ? 13 m long .<br>How long will you stay ? - For 2 days |
| How tall | كم طول ( للأشخاص ) | طول الأشخاص ( 150 cm ) | How tall is your father ? – 150 cm |

**ملحوظة** : اذا أستخدمنا أداة الأستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلا نضع بعدها فعل مساعد أو ناقص مباشرة .

Ex : Can you *tell* me where the bank is , please ?

**How + adj.( صفة ) = What + n.( اسم )**

| How | How tall ? | How long ? | How old ? | How far ? | How much ? | How old ? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| What | What height ? | What length ? | What age ? | What distance ? | What price ? | What age ? |



# Tag Question السؤال المذيل

- نكون السؤال المذيل بأستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم ضمير يعود علي الفاعل .
- اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ننفي الفعل المساعد واذا كانت الجملة منفية نكتب الفعل المساعد في شكل الأثبات.
- اذا لم يكن هناك أفعال مساعدة نستخدم ( do , does ) للمضارع البسيط و ( did ) للماضي البسيط .

| Sentence | Tag Question |
|---|---|
| It is very cold , | isn't it ? |
| They will come , | won't they ? |
| My friends haven't studied , | have they ? |
| He can drive a car , | can't he |

| Sentence | Tag Question |
|---|---|
| My friends play football , | don't they ? |
| She watches TV , | doesn't she ? |
| He has to study , | doesn't he ? |
| Ali broke his leg , | didn't he ? |

| | |
|---|---|
| I'm not fine today , | am I ? |
| I'm a good student , | aren't I ? |
| Open the door , | will you ? ( أمر ) |
| Don't come late , | will you ? (نهي ) |
| نستخدم ( will you ? ) في الأمر والطلب المهذب والنهي . | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Let's play soccer , | shall we ? ( أقتراح ) |
| Let us go out , | will you ? ( طلب أذن ) |
| نستخدم ( shall we ? ) بعد Let's و ( will you ? ) بعد Let us | |
| Every one is here , | Aren't they ? |
| نستخدم الضمير ( they ) اذا كان هناك ( every one / every body ) في الجملة . | |

هناك بعض الكلمات تعبر عن النفي وعند وجودها في الجملة نضع الفعل المساعد مثبت ومنها :

Scarcely - hardly – rarely – never – neither – nor – none – no one – no body – nothing – no where – little – few – quite often

Ex : He never helps the poor , does he ? / She ate little food , did she ?

نستخدم مع ( 'd better ) ⟵ ( hadn't ) ومع ( 'd rather ) ⟵ ( wouldn't )

Ex : You'd better study , hadn't you ? / You'd rather come early , wouldn't you ?

## ثالثا: الجملة الامرية Imperative

| Positive Imperative الأمر المثبت | Negative Imperative الأمر المنفي |
|---|---|
| يتكون من مصدر الفعل ( غالبا نحذف الفاعل ) | يتكون من ( مصدر الفعل + Don't ) |
| *Open* the door . | *Don't open* the door. |
| *Sit* down, please . | *Don't sit* down . |
| Always play sports. | Never smoke cigarettes. |

## Negative Sentence الجملة المنفية

- عند النفي نستخدم ( فعل أساسي + not + فعل مساعد ) Ex : I haven't eaten fish.

| في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة ( نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص ونترك الفعل الأساسي كما هو ). | |
|---|---|
| 1)I'm eating some fish now. | 1)I'm not eating any fish now. |
| 2) He's playing tennis now. | 2) He's not playing tennis now. |
| 3) They were sleeping. | 3) They were not sleeping. |
| 4) She has just studied English. | 4) She has not studied English yet. |
| 5) I have got a car. | 5) I have not got a car. |
| 6) I will come tomorrow. | 6) I won't come tomorrow. |
| 7) You should sleep early. | 7) You shouldn't sleep early. |

في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم ( do / does / did ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( not ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر .
نستخدم ( do ) بعد (الأسم الجمع ، I, We ,You ,They ) و ( does ) بعد ( الأسم الغير معدود، الأسم المفرد , He, She , It ) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما ( did ) تستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) I drive my car every day. | 1) I don't drive my car every day. |
| 2) He drives a car every day. | 2) He doesn't drive a car every day. |
| 3) She drove a car yesterday. | 3) She didn't drive a car yesterday. |

في حالة استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال أساسية نستخدم ( do / does / did ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( not ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) I have a car. | 1) I don't have a car. |
| 2) He has curly hair. | 2) He doesn't have curly hair. |
| 3) I had some friends. | 3) I didn't have any friends. |
| 4) I have to study. | 4) I don't have to study. |
| 5) He has to get up early. | 5) He doesn't have to get up early. |
| 6) They had to play well. | 6) They didn't have to play well. |
| 7) I do my homework. | 7) I don't do my homework. |
| 8) He does his homework. | 8) He doesn't do his homework. |
| 9) They did all their best. | 9) They didn't do all their best. |

لا تنطبق القاعدة السابقة علي فعل يكون ( لا يجوز أن نستخدم do / does / did ) مع فعل يكون ( am / is / are / was /were ).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) I am a boy. | 1) I am not a boy. |
| 2) She was ill. | 2) She wasn't ill. |

نضع not بعد ( had better / would rather ) ونكتب الفعل كما هو في المصدر.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) You'd better study. | 1) You'd better not play. |
| 2) I'd rather have tea. | 2) I'd rather not have tea. |

يمكن أن نستخدم كلمات للتعبير عن النفي مثل ( never , nothing , nobody, no one , none , neither , nor... ).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) He usually plays tennis. | 1) He never plays tennis. |
| 2) There was something on the table. | 2) There was nothing ( none ) on the table. |
| 3) There was somebody in the park. | 3) There was nobody ( no one / none ) in the park. |
| 4) I like fish and meat. | 4) I don't like fish or meat. / I like neither fish nor meat. |
| 5) Both of my parents love shopping. | 5) Neither of my parents loves shopping. |
| 6) All ( All of the ) students like English | 6) None of the students ( like / likes ) English. |

- نستخدم( Neither )عند التحدث عن أثنين أما ( none / no one / no body ) نستخدمهم عند التحدث عن مجموعة .
- بعد ( neither ) نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد ( loves ) أما بعد ( none ) يمكن استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد ( likes ) أو فعل لصيغة الجمع ( like ) ولكن الأفضل استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد ( likes ).
- نستخدم ( any) بدلا من ( some ) و ( yet ) بدلا من (just / already ) و ( or ) بدلا من ( and ) و ( neither ) بدلا من ( both ) و ( none / no one / no body ) بدلا من ( all ) في الجمل المنفية .

# Irregular Verbs أفعال شاذة

| Present مضارع | | Past ماضي | P.P. تصريف ثالث |
|---|---|---|---|
| cost | يكلف | cost | cost |
| cut | يقطع / يجرح | cut | cut |
| hit | يضرب / يصطدم | hit | hit |
| hurt | يؤذي / يصيب | hurt | hurt |
| let | يدع / يترك/ يسمح | let | let |
| put | يضع | put | put |
| shut | يغلق | shut | shut |
| lend | يسلف | lent | lent |
| send | يرسل | sent | sent |
| spend | يقضي / ينفق | spent | spent |
| build | يبني | built | built |
| burn | يحرق / يحترق | burnt | burnt |
| learn | يتعلم | learnt | learnt |
| smell | يشم | smelt | smelt |
| lose | يفقد / يخسر | lost | lost |
| shoot | يطلق | shot | shot |
| get | يصبح / يحصل | got | got |
| light | يضئ / ينير | lit | lit |
| sit | يجلس | sat | sat |
| keep | يحفظ | kept | kept |
| sleep | ينام | slept | slept |
| feel | يشعر / يحس | felt | felt |
| leave | يترك | left | left |
| meet | يقابل | met | met |
| dream | يحلم | dreamt | dreamt |
| mean | يعني / يقصد | meant | meant |
| bring | يحضر | brought | brought |
| buy | يشتري | bought | bought |
| fight | يحارب / يتشاجر | fought | fought |
| think | يفكر / يعتقد | thought | thought |
| catch | يمسك / يصطاد | caught | caught |
| teach | يدرس / يعلم | taught | taught |
| sell | يبيع | sold | sold |
| tell | يخبر / يحكي | told | told |
| find | يجد | found | found |
| have | يمتلك | had | had |
| hear | يسمع | heard | heard |
| hold | يمسك / يعقد | held | held |
| read | يقرأ | read | read |
| say | يقول | said | said |
| pay | يدفع / يسدد | paid | paid |
| make | يجعل / يصنع | made | made |
| stand | يقف | stood | stood |
| understand | يفهم | understood | understood |
| shine | يشرق / يسطع | shone | shone |

| Present مضارع | | Past ماضي | P.P. تصريف ثالث |
|---|---|---|---|
| break | يكسر | broke | broken |
| choose | يختار | chose | chosen |
| speak | يتكلم / يتحدث | spoke | spoken |
| steal | يسرق | stole | stolen |
| wake | يوقظ | woke | woken |
| drive | يسوق | drove | driven |
| ride | يركب | rode | ridden |
| rise | يرتفع / يشرق | rose | risen |
| write | يكتب | wrote | written |
| beat | يهزم / يضرب / ينبض | beat | beaten |
| bite | يعض | bit | bitten |
| hide | يخفي / يختبأ | hid | hidden |
| eat | يأكل | ate | eaten |
| fall | يسقط / يقع | fell | fallen |
| forget | ينسي | forgot | forgotten |
| give | يعطي | gave | given |
| see | يري | saw | seen |
| take | يأخذ | took | taken |
| blow | يهب / ينفخ | blew | blown |
| grow | يكبر / يزرع | grew | grown |
| Know | يعرف / يعلم | knew | known |
| throw | يرمي / يقذف | threw | thrown |
| fly | يطير | flew | flown |
| draw | يرسم | drew | drawn |
| show | يبين / يوضح | showed | shown |
| begin | يبدأ | began | begun |
| drink | يشرب | drank | drunk |
| swim | يسبح | swam | swum |
| ring | يرن / يدق | rang | rung |
| sing | يغني | sang | sung |
| run | يجري | ran | run |
| come | يأتي | came | come |
| become | يصبح | became | become |
| go | يذهب | went | gone |

## Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

| المصدر | مضارع | ماضي | تصريف ثالث |
|---|---|---|---|
| be يكون | am / is are | was were | been |
| have يمتلك | have / has | had | had |
| do يفعل | do / does | did | done |

## Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

| مضارع | will | shall | can | may | must |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ماضي | would | should | could | might | had to |

# أشكال الفعل

## (١ Infinitive مصدر الفعل ( go / play ... )

| يأتي بعد | Example |
|---|---|
| (do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't ) للنفي وتكوين السؤال في زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط. | - Did you go to school yesterday ?<br>- My brother doesn't play tennis . |
| الأفعال الناقصة<br>{will ('ll ) - would ('d ) / shall - should<br>can - could / may - might -must - had to / have ( has ) to - had to - ought to | - I will visit you tomorrow .<br>- You should study your lessons .<br>- You ought to play sports . |
| الأسم الجمع في زمن المضارع, We , You , They , I البسيط . | - I usually get up early .<br>- My friends play soccer every week |
| بعض الأفعال الأساسية مسبوقا ب ( to ) فقط :<br>( want - need - would like - hope – plan - try – afford- fail- refuse – arrange- tend- decide- forget- learn- promise - offer - manage )<br>او مسبوقا ب مفعول + to :<br>ask - tell – advise – teach - persuade - expect - encourage – help -remind... ) | - I forgot to do my homework .<br>- I'd like to have tea .<br>- My father told me to study .<br>- Does he want to play football ? |
| بعض الأفعال الأساسية بدون ( to ) :<br>make / let ⟵ يأتي بعدهم مفعول<br>had better / would rather ⟵ لا يأتي بعدهم مفعول | - The film made me cry .<br>- My father let me go .<br>- You had better study your lessons .<br>- I'd rather have tea . |
| used to اعتاد أن | - When I was young , I used to sleep early . |
| to , in order to , so as to لكي | - I go to school to learn . |
| to أن | - The tea is too hot to drink .<br>- He isn't old enough to drive a car . |
| فعل الأمر والنهي | - Open the door , please .<br>- Never play with matches .<br>- If you go to the club , call me please . |

## (2) فعل منتهي ب ( ing ) V+ ing

| يأتي بعد | Examples |
|---|---|
| (be / am , is , are / was , were / been) فعل يكون للتعبير عن الأزمنة المستمرة . | - I am studying English now .<br>- I have been waiting for two hours . |
| ( in , on , at , of , for , about , by , with , without , through , during ..... ) حروف الجر : | - I'm fond of reading stories .<br>- My sister is interested in cooking . |
| الروابط الزمنية اذا حذفنا الفاعل :<br>( After , Before, when, while, As soon as..) | - After watching TV , I went to bed .<br>-While walking alone , I saw a snake . |
| بعض الأفعال الأساسية :<br>(go -enjoy -avoid-keep- complete - finish -stop- quit-give up-mind-suggest-imagine-fear-miss- practise-deny-involve- risk- fancy ....) | - Did you enjoy watching the film ?<br>- My brother fears going out at night .<br>- Healthy lifestyle involves playing sports. |
| Verb + object ( فعل أساسي + مفعول ) | - I saw some boys playing football .<br>- There is a man waiting for you . |
| ( am , is , are )<br>( was , were )<br>( get , got ) } used to | - He's used to reading stories .<br>- I get used to sleeping early . |
| Look forward to يتطلع الي | - I'm looking forward to seeing you . |
| اسم الفعل ( في بداية الجملة ) والفعل الأساسي بعده يكون منتهي ب ( S ) | - Playing sports makes you healthy . |

| مع بعض التعبيرات : | | |
|---|---|---|
| I can't stand | لا أستطيع تحمل | -I can't stand waiting for him. |
| I can't help | لا أستطيع أن أمتنع عن | - I can't help laughing. |
| It's no use / good | لا فائدة من | - It's no use smoking cigarettes. |
| It's worth | تستحق | - It's worth watching . |
| How about / What about ? | ماذا عن | - How about playing soccer ? |
| Would you mind / Do you mind ? | هل تمانع | - Would you mind opening the door ? |

## (٣) فعل منتهي ب ( S ) ( V+ S ) ( goes / plays .... )

| يأتي بعد | Examples |
|---|---|
| ( He , She , It , الأسم المفرد, الأسم الغير معدود ) في زمن المضارع البسيط | - My brother always gets up early .<br>- Water boils at 100 degree . |
| بعد اسم الفعل ( الفعل المنتهي ب ing ) | - Playing sports makes you healthy . |

## (4) فعل في التصريف الثاني ( went / played )

| الأستخدام | Examples |
|---|---|
| - للتعبير عن زمن الماضي البسيط .<br>( yesterday-last- ago- one day - once - in the past ...) | - Yesterday , I studied English .<br>- I went to the zoo and saw many animals . |
| - حدث مفاجيء ( يقطع حدث مستمر في الماضي ) . | - While I was running , I fell down. |
| - حدث يأتي بعد حدث أخر في الماضي ( الأول يكون ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط ) . | - After I had studied , I went out .<br>- I had studied before I went out . |

## (5) فعل في التصريف الثالث ( gone / played )

| يأتي بعد | Examples |
|---|---|
| ( have , has , had ) فعل يمتلك<br>للتعبير عن الأزمنة التامة ( مضارع تام وماضي تام ) | - I've just done my homework .<br>- I haven't studied English yet .<br>- I didn't go out till I had studied English . |
| ( be / being / am , is , are / was , were / been ) فعل يكون<br>( passive voice ) وذلك في المبني للمجهول | - Our school was built in 1980 .<br>- The children are told to sleep early . |

## ملاحظات عامة

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| be , being , am , is , are , was , were , been | ⟶ | ( V + ing ) playing للمعلوم / (V3) played للمجهول |
| do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't | ⟶ | ( inf. مصدر الفعل ) ( play / go ) |
| will , would وباقي الأفعال الناقصة | ⟶ | ( inf. مصدر الفعل ) ( play / go ) |
| have , has , had | ⟶ | ( V3 ) ( played / gone ) |

# Tenses الأزمنة

| Tense | Affirmative اثبات | Negative نفي | Question سؤال |
|---|---|---|---|
| Present Simple مضارع بسيط | - Inf. ( play / go ) مصدر الفعل<br>-V+s ( plays / goes )( s + فعل ) | ( don't / doesn't ) + المصدر<br>don't / doesn't ( play / go ) | ( do /does ) + الفاعل +المصدر ?<br>Do you play? / Does he play? |
| كلماته | always - usually- sometimes - occasionally- often-rarely-seldom-never - every ( day/week .. ) | | |
| Past Simple ماضي بسيط | Regular ( played ) منتظم<br>Irregular ( went ) شاذ | didn't + المصدر<br>didn't ( play / go ) | Did + الفاعل + المصدر ?<br>Did you ( play / go ) yesterday? |
| كلماته | yesterday - once - one day - ago - in the past - last ( day / week ..) - in 1990 - WW1 | | |
| Future Simple مستقبل بسيط | ( will / shall ) + المصدر (play )<br>I will play tomorrow.<br>(am-is-are)+going to + inf.<br>I'm going to play tomorrow. | won't + المصدر ( play )<br>I won't play tomorrow.<br>(am-is-are) not + going to + inf.<br>I'm not going to play..... | will + الفاعل + المصدر ?<br>Will you play tomorrow ?<br>(Am-Is-Are)+ الفاعل + going to +inf.?<br>Are you going to play tomorrow ? |
| كلماته | tomorrow - next ( day / week ..) - soon - today - in the future - in (two weeks) - hope - wish | | |
| Present Continuous مضارع مستمر | (am-is-are ) + v + ing ( playing)<br>I'm playing now. | (am-is-are ) not + v+ ing<br>I'm not playing now. | ( Am-Is-Are) + الفاعل +V + ing ?<br>Are you playing ? |
| كلماته | now - at this moment - at the present time - these days - this week - Look !- Listen ! | | |
| Past Continuous ماضي مستمر | (was -were )+ v + ing (playing)<br>I was playing at 6 last day. | (was /were )+ not + v + ing<br>I wasn't playing at 6 last day. | (was / were ) + الفاعل+ V+ ing<br>Were you playing at 6 last day? |
| كلماته | While ( As ) بينما - When عندما - All ( day - night ) ( اليوم / الليلة) طوال - at 6:00 yesterday | | |
| Present Perfect مضارع تام | ( have / has ) + V3 (played )<br>I have just played tennis. | (have /has)+ not + V3 (played)<br>I haven't played tennis yet. | ( have / has ) + الفاعل + V3 ?<br>Have you played yet ? |
| كلماته | just - already - ever - never - for - since- yet - several times - so far - lately - recently | | |
| Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر | ( have / has ) + been + V+ing<br>I have been playing for 2 hours. | (have /has)+ not + been+ V+ing<br>I haven't been playing ..... | (have /has) + الفاعل + been+ V+ ing<br>Have you been playing ..... ? |
| Past Perfect ماضي تام | had +( V3 ) ( played / gone )<br>I had played tennis . | hadn't + (V3) (played/ gone )<br>I hadn't played tennis . | had + فاعل + ( V3 ) ( played ) ?<br>Had you played tennis ? |
| كلماته | ( After - As soon as ) / ( Till - Until ) / ( Before - By the time ) | | |

- شكل جميع الأزمنة كما هو ( في الأثبات والنفي والسؤال ) ماعدا زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط .
- في زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط ( نستخدم مصدر الفعل في النفي والسؤال بعد Verb to Do ) .

## Examples

| أثبات | نفي | سؤال |
|---|---|---|
| He plays football .<br>He played football . | He doesn't play football .<br>He didn't play football . | Does he play football ?<br>Did he play football ? |

# The present simple زمن المضارع البسيط

| Affirmative الأثبات | Negative النفي | Question السؤال |
|---|---|---|
| المصدر + فعل + S | don't / doesn't + المصدر | Do / Does + الفاعل + inf |
| live → lives<br>go → goes<br>Watch → watches<br>try → tries<br>study → studies<br>play → plays | don't / doesn't + play / live / go | Do / Does + الفاعل + play / live / go<br>Yes, ..... ( do / does )<br>No, .....( don't / doesn't ) |
| I / We / You / They + المصدر (اسم جمع)<br>He / She / It + فعل + s (اسم مفرد) | I / We / You / They + don't + inf. (اسم جمع)<br>He / She / It + doesn't + inf (اسم مفرد) | Do + I / we / you / they + inf. (اسم جمع)<br>Does + he / she / it + inf. (اسم مفرد) |
| I usually *go* to school.<br>Ali plays football.<br>They *ride* bikes .<br>My sister *reads* stories . | I *don't go* to school .<br>Ali *doesn't play* football.<br>They *don't ride* bikes .<br>My sister *doesn't read* stories. | *Do* you *go* to school ?<br>Yes, I *do*. / No, I *don't*.<br>*Does* Ali *play* football ?<br>Yes, he *does* . / No, he *doesn't* .<br>What do they ride ?<br>They ride bikes .<br>What does your sister *read* ?<br>She *reads* stories . |

◄ الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع البسيط :

Always دائما -usually عادة- sometimes أحيانا -often غالبا -seldom / scarcely / rarely نادرا -never أبدا

Every / Each ( day – week- month- year...) كل (يوم – أسبوع – شهر – سنة )

Once / Twice / Three times — a — day / week / month / year

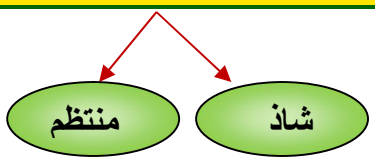
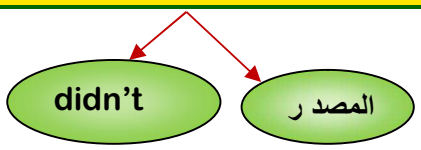
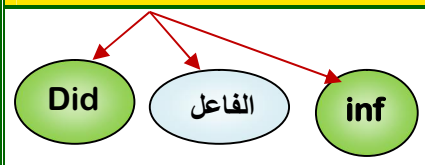
- I usually *go* to the park .
  The sun *rises* in the east .
  My father *works* in an office.

◄ يعبر المضارع البسيط عن : ١) عادة منتظمة
٢ ) حقيقة علمية
٣) حقيقة يومية

◄ نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل :

Ex : When I travel to Paris , I will see Eiffel Tower.

# The past simple زمن الماضي البسيط

| Affirmative الأثبات | Negative النفي | Question السؤال |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| watch → watched<br>live → lived<br>study → studied<br>play → played<br>go → went<br>see → saw | watched → didn't watch<br>lived → didn't live<br>studied → didn't study<br>played → didn't play<br>went → didn't go<br>saw → didn't see | Yes , ..... ( did )<br>No , ..... ( didn't ) |

## بعض الأفعال الشاذة

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| am / is → was | are → were | do / does → did |
| have / has → had | sell → sold | tell → told |
| drink → drank | swim → swam | ring → rang |
| sing → sang | run → ran | come → came |
| become → became | drive → drove | ride → rode |
| write → wrote | take → took | give → gave |
| get → got | forget → forgot | fall → fell |
| speak → spoke | choose → chose | break → broke |
| fly → flew | grow → grew | blow → blew |
| draw → drew | smell → smelt | feel → felt |
| sleep → slept | eat → ate | make → made |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I went to school yesterday. | I didn't go to school. | Did you go to school ?<br>Yes, I did . / No, I didn't . |
| Ali played football . | Ali didn't play football . | Did Ali play football ?<br>Yes, he did . / No, he didn't . |
| They rode bikes last week. | They didn't ride bikes . | What did they ride ?<br>They rode bikes . |
| My father traveled last year. | My father didn't travel last year. | When did your father travel ?<br>He traveled last year. |

◄ الكلمات الدالة علي زمن الماضي البسيط :

yesterday أمس - last ( day - week - month - year ) ( اليوم- الأسبوع- الشهر- السنة ) الماضية

( two days - two weeks .....) ago ( ..... منذ ( يومين – أسبوعين - In the past في الماضي - Once ذات مرة

One day ذات يوم - Once upon a time يحكي أن - In 1990

◄ يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في الماضي وأنتهي تماما :

Ex : I watched a good film on TV. last night .
My friend bought a new car last week .
My sister swam in the sea three weeks ago .
I saw many monkeys when I went to the zoo .
I didn't come because I was ill .

# The future simple زمن المستقبل البسيط

| Affirmative الأثبات | Negative النفي | Question السؤال |
|---|---|---|
| will (’ ll ) / shall + المصدر | won’t / shan’t + المصدر | Will / Shall + الفاعل + المصدر<br>Yes, .... will / shall<br>No , .... won’t / shan’t |

◄ نستخدم ( shall ) فقط مع ( I , we ) أما ( will ) فنستخدمها مع جميع الضمائر .

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I will come tomorrow .<br>I will travel next week . | I won’t come tomorrow .<br>I won’t travel next week . | Will you come tomorrow ?<br>Yes , I will . / No , I won’t .<br>When will you travel ?<br>I’ll travel next week . |

شكل أخر للمستقبل

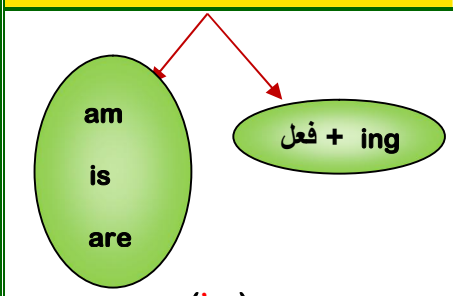
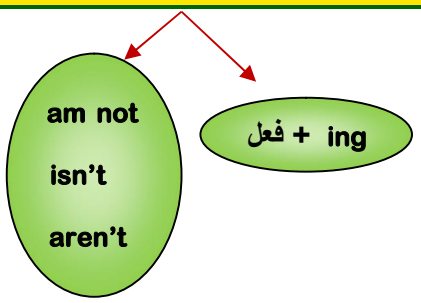
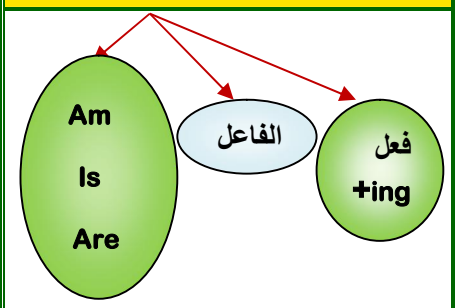
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| am / is / are + going to + المصدر | am not / isn’t / aren’t + going to + المصدر | Am / Is / Are + S + going to + المصدر |
| I’m going to watch TV today .<br>My friend is going to study . | I’m not going to watch TV today.<br>My friend isn’t going to study . | Are you going to watch TV ?<br>Yes , I am . / No , I’m not .<br>Is your friend going to study ?<br>Yes , he is . / No , he isn’t . |

◄ الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المستقبل البسيط :
( اليوم – الأسبوع- الشهر – السنة ) القادمة next ( day – week – month – year ) غدا - tomorrow
في المستقبل - In the future يأمل / يتمني - hope / wish قريبا - soon
In 2050

◄ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط ( will +inf.) للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل Ex: He will travel next week .
◄ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن التنبؤ : Ex : I think Ali will come soon.
◄ نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن قرار مفاجئ : Ex: I’m hungry. I will have a sandwich.
◄ عند وجود دليل نستخدم ( be + going to + inf. ) بدلا من ( will ) Ex: There are dark clouds . It’s going to rain.
◄ ونستخدم ( be+ going to + inf. ) أو ( will +inf. ) للتعبير عن النية : Ex : I’m going to study English today.
I will study English today.
◄ لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية مباشرة وانما نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط :
Ex : After I finish university , I will have a job. /When I go to Paris , I’m going to buy a new car.
◄ لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية :
Ex : If we boil water , it turns into steam لا يجوز ان نقول ( will turn )

◄ يمكن ان نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر ( am / is / are + فعل + ing ) للتعبير عن المستقبل ( عندما يكون الحدث مؤكد ).
Ex : My father has got a ticket . He is traveling next week .

# The present continuous زمن المضارع المستمر

| Affirmative الأثبات | Negative النفي | Question السؤال |
|---|---|---|
|  <br>am → ('m)<br>is → ('s)<br>are → ('re) |  |  <br>Yes , ... ( am / is / are ) .<br>No , ... ( am not / isn't / aren't ). |
| I → am<br>He / She / It (اسم مفرد) → is<br>We / You / They (اسم جمع) → are | I → am not<br>He / She / It (اسم مفرد) → isn't<br>We / You / They (اسم جمع) → aren't | Am → I<br>Is → He / She / It (اسم مفرد)<br>Are → We / You / They (اسم جمع)<br>فعل +ing |
| I'm eating fish now.<br>Look ! Ali is playing football .<br>Listen ! They're singing .<br>I'm studying now . | I am not eating fish .<br>Ali isn't playing football .<br>They aren't singing .<br>I'm not studying now . | Are you eating fish ?<br>Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .<br>Is Ali playing football ?<br>Yes, he is . / No , he isn't .<br>Are they singing ?<br>Yes , they are . / No, they aren't .<br>What are you doing now ?<br>I'm studying now . |

◄ الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع المستمر :

now الأن - at the moment في تلك اللحظة - Look ! انظر - Listen ! أستمع - today اليوم
This ( day – week .....) ( ..... هذا ( اليوم – الأسبوع - at the present time في الوقت الحالي
Be quiet ! كن هادئا - Watch out ! أحترس - Be careful ! كن حريصا

◄ يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الأن ( لحظة الكلام ) أو حدث مؤقت :

Ex : 1) My father is reading a newspaper at the moment .
2) Look ! My friend is climbing a tree . 3) We are having exams this week .

◄ يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث تدريجيا :

Ex : Air pollution is increasing very fast .

◄ بعض الأفعال لا يمكن أن نستخدمها في الأزمنة المستمرة ( لا نضع عليها ing ) :

like / love يحب - see يري - hear يسمع - have يمتلك - think / believe يعتقد - feel يشعر -
understand يفهم - prefer يفضل - hope / wish يتمني - seem / appear يبدو - smell يشم - taste يتذوق
sound يبدو من صوته - want يريد - need يحتاج - know يعرف - cost يكلف - own يمتلك

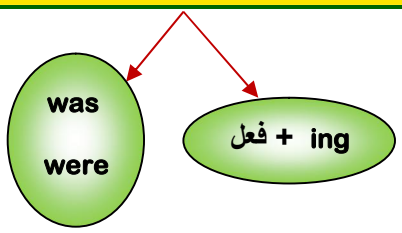
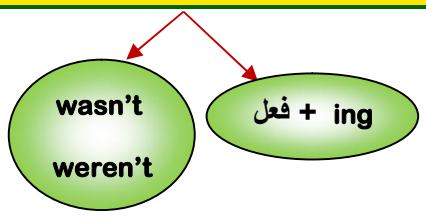
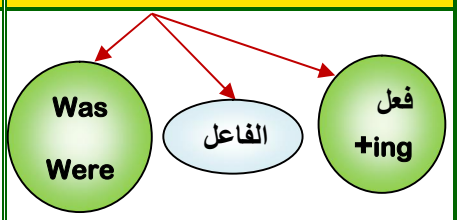
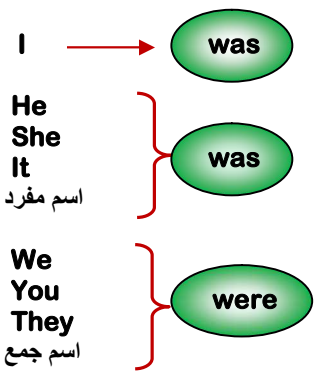
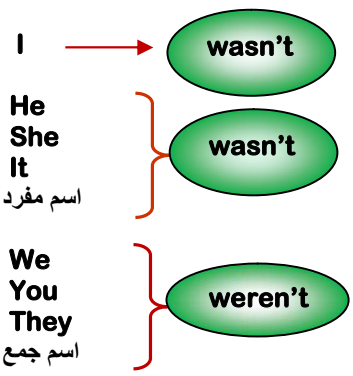
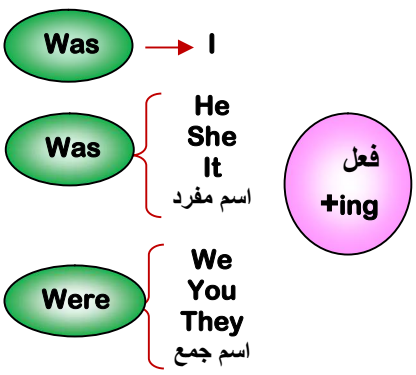
◄ هذه الأفعال نسميها أفعال لا ارادية ( لا يوجد فيها مجهود ) ونستخدمها في زمن المضارع البسيط :

Ex : I hear a loud sound now .

◄ اذا كان هناك مجهود يمكن أن نستخدم معها مضارع مستمر :

Ex : The food tastes delicious. (بدون مجهود) / The cook is tasting the food now. ( يوجد مجهود)

# The past continuous زمن الماضي المستمر

| Affirmative الأثبات | Negative النفي | Question السؤال |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  Yes , ... was / were<br>No, ..... wasn't / weren't |
|  |  |  |
| I was eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .<br>Ali was playing football .<br>They were singing . | I wasn't eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .<br>Ali wasn't playing football .<br>They weren't singing . | Were you eating fish ?<br>Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .<br>Was Ali playing football ?<br>Yes, he was . / No ,he wasn't .<br>Were they singing ?<br>Yes , they were .<br>/ No, they weren't . |

◄ الكلمات الدالة علي زمن الماضي المستمر :

عندما When - بينما While / As - طوال اليوم أمس all day yesterday - الساعة السادسة امس at 6:00 yesterday

◄ يعبر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي :

My father was sleeping at 12:00 last night .
It was raining all night yesterday .
While I was walking , I met my friend .
When I saw Ali , he was playing football .

عندما When - بينما While / As

ماضي بسيط ◄ While / As ► ماضي مستمر

My father came while I was studying . / While I was studying , my father came .

ماضي مستمر ◄ When ► ماضي بسيط

I was riding my bike when I fell down . / When I fell down , I was riding my bike .
I fell down when I was riding my bike .

ملاحظات :

◄ بعد ( While / As ) نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر اما بعد ( When ) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي البسيط
◄ الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حث كان مستمر مدة طويلة اما الماضي البسيط يعبر عن حدث مفاجئ .
◄ اذا كان هناك حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت فنستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر .

Ex : While I was studying , my sisters were playing .

# The present perfect زمن المضارع التام

| Affirmative الأثبات | Negative النفي | Question السؤال |
|---|---|---|
| have / has + التصريف الثالث | haven't / hasn't + التصريف الثالث | Have / Has + الفاعل + P. P |
| have → ('ve)<br>has → ('s) | | Have / Has + الفاعل: played / lived / gone |
| have / has played<br>have / has lived<br>have / has gone | haven't / hasn't played<br>haven't / hasn't lived<br>haven't / hasn't gone | Yes, ... (have / has)<br>No, ... ( haven't / hasn't ) |
| I / We / You / They (اسم جمع) + have<br>He / She / It (اسم مفرد) + has | I / We / You / They (اسم جمع) + haven't + P.P<br>He / She / It (اسم مفرد) + hasn't + P.P | Have + I / we / you / they (اسم جمع) + P.P<br>Has + he / she / it (اسم مفرد) + P.P |
| I have already studied .<br>My father has just gone out . | I haven't studied yet .<br>My father hasn't gone out yet . | Have you already studied ?<br>Yes , I have . / No, I haven't .<br>Has your father gone out ?<br>Yes , he has . / No, he hasn't . |

**Have gone / Have been**

Have gone → ( went but didn't return ) ذهب ولم يعد
Ex : My father has gone to Paris . ( *He is still in Paris* )

Have been → ( went and returned ) ذهب وعاد
Ex : My father has been to Paris . ( *He isn't in Paris now* )

◄ الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع التام :

just حالا - already بالفعل - for لمدة - since منذ - ever من قبل - never أبدا - yet حتي الأن
so far / up till now حتي الأن - lately / recently منذ فترة بسيطة - several / many times مرات عديدة

◄ يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن .

Ex : I have lived in Cairo *for* six years .
I have not visited him *since* 1995 .
She has written three letters *just* now .
He has made a great progress in the project .
I have washed my car . ( It looks lovely now )
He is very hungry . He hasn't eaten anything since morning .

# Time Words الكلمات الدالة علي زمن المضارع التام

| Word الكلمة | Usage الأستخدام | Example أمثلة |
|---|---|---|
| Just توا<br>already بالفعل | ◄ نستخدمهم في الأثبات( بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث )<br>◄ يمكن أن نستخدم already في السؤال ( للأستغراب عن سرعة أنتهاء الحدث ) . | He has just / already gone out .<br>Have you already studied your lessons ? |
| ever من قبل<br>never أبدا | ◄ نستخدم ever في السؤال ( بين الفاعل و التصريف الثالث ) أو قد تستخدم في صيغة التفضيل .<br>◄ نستخدم never في الأجابة المنفية ( للرد علي سؤال ever )<br>◄ لا نستخدم ( not ( n't قبل ( never ) . | -This is the best meal I've ever eaten.<br>-Have you ever been to Paris ?<br>No, I have never been to Paris .<br>Yes , I went there last year .<br>◄ أذا أستخدمنا كلمات دالة علي زمن الماضي البسيط فأننا نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط . |
| yet حتي الأن | ◄ نستخدم yet في نهاية الجمل الأستفهامية أو المنفية . | Have you finished yet ?<br>No , I haven't finished yet . |

| Since | For |
|---|---|
| Since 6 : 00 | For an hour ( one hour ) / two hours ..... |
| Since Monday | For a day ( one day ) / two days ..... |
| Since 2003 | For five years . |
| Since yesterday | For a day ( one day ) . |
| Since last ( day / week / month / year ) | For a ( day / week / month / year ) |
| Since last decade | For ten years |
| Since last century | For 100 years |
| Since my birthday | For a long time لمدة طويلة |
| Since World war II | For ages لمدة طويلة |
| Since morning | For a while / a moment للحظة |
| Since he came | For a minute لدقيقة |

◄ بعد ( For ) نستخدم مدة زمنية غير محددة ( لا نعرف بدايتها أو نهايتها ) :

Ex : I have known him for a long time .

◄ بعد ( Since ) نستخدم زمن محدد :

Ex : I have known him since 1995 .

## Since قاعدة

مضارع تام ◄ ( Since ) ► ماضي بسيط

Ex : I have Known him since we were children .

I haven't seen him since he traveled .

( Since ) ► مضارع تام ، ماضي بسيط

Since he traveled , I haven't seen him .

◄ أذا كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهي بعد فأننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام قبل وبعد ( Since ) .

مضارع تام ◄ ( Since ) ► مضارع تام

Ex : He has missed a lot of things since he has traveled abroad . ( *He is still abroad* )

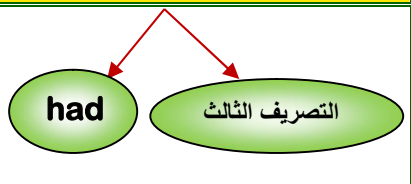
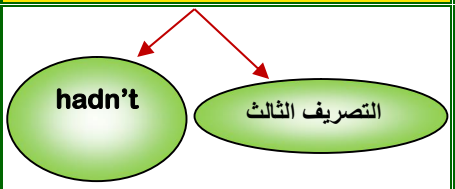
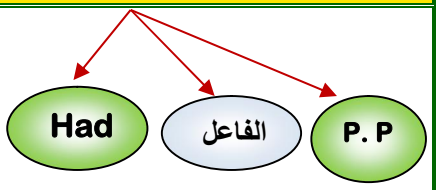
◄ للسؤال عن ( Since , For ) نستخدم ( How long )

Ex : How long have you visited Paris ?

I have visited Paris for several times .

I have visited Paris since 1998 .

# The past perfect زمن الماضي التام

| Affirmative الأثبات | Negative النفي | Question السؤال |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| had → ('d )<br>had played<br>had lived<br>had gone | hadn't played<br>hadn't lived<br>hadn't gone | <br>Yes, ... (had ) / No, .. ( hadn't ) |
| I had done my homework . | I hadn't done my homework . | Had you done your homework ?<br>Yes , I had . / No, I hadn't . |

◄ الكلمات الدالة علي زمن الماضي التام:

after بعد -as soon as بمجردأن -till / until حتي - No sooner أن - بمجرد hardly/ scarcely بالكاد / بصعوبة
before / by the time قبل - when عندما

◄ نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي :

Ex : He was hungry because he hadn't eaten his breakfast .
He hadn't eaten his breakfast so he was hungry.
I found the key which I had lost .
I had hardly / scarcely done my homework when I went to the club .
Hardly / Scarcely had I done my homework when I went to the club .
I had no sooner done my homework than I went to the club .
No sooner had I done my homework than I went to the club .

◄ نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن أحداث سابقة في الكلام الغير مباشر وفعل القول يكون ماضي ( said/ told ) :

**Ex : He told me that he had done his homework.**

◄ روابط زمنية ياتي بعدها ماضي تام ( had + P.P ) :

After - As soon as - Till / Until - No sooner - Hardly/ Scarcely

After my father had got money , he bought a new car .
My father bought a new car after he had got money .

After ماضي تام ، ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط After ماضي تام

قبل ( Till / Until ) نستخدم ماضي بسيط منفي ( المصدر + didn't ) وبعدها ماضي تام ( had + P .P ) .

My father didn't buy a new car till / until he had got money .

◄ روابط زمنية ياتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :

Before / By the time

Ex : Before my father bought a new car , he had got money .
My father had got money before he bought a new car.

Before ماضي بسيط ، ماضي تام
ماضي تام Before ماضي بسيط

◄ بعد ( When ) يمكن أن نستخدم الماضي البسيط أو الماضي التام :

When I had finished my homework , I went to the club .
When I went to the club , I had finished my homework .

وأيضا يمكن أستخدام زمن الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة :

Ex: I waited till the train came. / After I studied , I went out .

# Active & Passive

## المبني للمعلوم و المبني للمجهول

لتحويل الجمل الخبرية من المبني للمعلوم ( Active ) إلى المبني للمجهول ( Passive ) نتبع الخطوات التالية :

١. المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً. ( يعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل مباشرة )

٢ . نضع فعل يكون ( Verb to be ) في نفس زمن الجملة مناسباً للمفعول به.

٣. ضع الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث.

٤ . نضع الفاعل مسبوقا ب ( by ) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً

٥. أي زيادة في الجملة يوضع كما هو في نهاية الجملة دون تغيير.

be + V3

مع وجود أفعال مساعدة نستخدم :

be , being , been

مع زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم :

am / is / are

مع زمن الماضي البسيط نستخدم :

was / were

◄ يصرف فعل Verb to be مع الأزمنة المختلفة كما يلي :

| | |
|---|---|
| المضارع البسيط Present Simple | am, is, are |
| الماضي البسيط Past Simple | was, were |
| المستقبل البسيط Future Simple | shall be. will be |
| المضارع المستمر Present Continuous | am being, is being, are being |
| الماضي المستمر Past Continuous | was being, were being |
| المضارع التام Present Perfect | has been. have been |
| الماضى التام Past Perfect | had been |
| مع الأفعال الناقصة Modal Verbs | can be, could be, may be, might be, must be, ought to be |

## Examples

| مبنى للمعلوم Active | مبنى للمجهول Passive |
|---|---|
| Ali writes letters everyweek . | Letters are written ( by Ali ) everyweek. |
| She wrote a letter yesterday. | A letter was written ( by her ) yesterday. |
| Saif will buy a car next year . | A car will be bought ( by Saif ) next year. |
| Khaled is helping Ahmed now. | Ahmed is being helped ( by Ali ) now. |
| She has already eaten the apple. | The apple has already been eaten. |
| You should study your lessons . | Your lessons should be studied . |

# Causative السببية

V3 + المفعول + ( حسب زمن الحدث ) have + الفاعل ( صاحب الشئ )

| جملة السببية | الجملة العادية |
|---|---|
| I'll have cake made. | My sister will make me cake. |
| I've just had cake made. | My sister has just made me cake. |
| I had had cake made. | My sister had made me cake. |
| I'm going to have cake made. | My sister's going to make me cake. |

| جملة السببية | الجملة العادية |
|---|---|
| I have cake made. | My sister makes me cake. |
| I had cake made. | My sister made me cake. |
| I'm having cake made. | My sister's making me cake. |
| I was having cake made. | My sister was making me cake. |

# Adjectives الصفات

## صفات قصيرة المقطع

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|---|---|---|
| Old | Older than | The oldest |
| Nice | Nicer than | The nicest |
| Big | Bigger than | The biggest |
| Happy | Happier than | The happiest |

* عند المقارنة بين أثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضيف **er** للصفة .
٢) نضع **than** بعد الصفة .

Ex : The elephant is bigger than the lion .

* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من أثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضع **the** قبل الصفة .
٢) نضيف **est** للصفة .

Ex : The blue whale is the biggest animal .

## صفات طويلة المقطع

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Exciting | More exciting than | The most exciting |
| Beautiful | More beautiful than | The most beautiful |
| Expensive | More expensive than | The most expensive |

* عند المقارنة بين أثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع : ١) نضع ( **more / less** ) قبل الصفة .
٢) نضع **than** بعد الصفة .

Ex : Football is more exciting than handball .

* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من أثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضع ( **the most / the least** ) قبل الصفة .

Ex : Football is the most exciting sport .

## صفات شاذة

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|---|---|---|
| Bad / ill سئ / مريض | Worse than أسوأ من | The worst الأسوأ |
| Good / well جيد / بخير | Better than أفضل من | The best الأفضل |
| Many كثير للعدد / Much كثير للكمية | More than أكثر من | The most الأكثر |
| Little قليل للكمية | Less than أقل من | The least الأقل |
| Far بعيد | farther than أبعد من ( للمسافة )<br>further than أبعد من ( للوقت ) | The farthest الأبعد ( للمسافة )<br>The furthest الأبعد ( للوقت ) |

## ملاحظات

1) نستخدم الصفة العادية ( **old / exciting** ) :

- بين ( **as..... as** ) للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفات وعند النفي نستخدم ( **not as / so ..... as** ) :

EX : Ali is as tall as Ahmed . / Ali isn't so short as Omar .

- بين ( **so .... that / such .... that / too ..... to** ) :

Ex: He's so clever that he gets high marks . / He's such a clever boy that he gets high marks.
The tea is too hot to drink .

- قبل **enough** :

Ex : The tea isn't hot enough to drink .

٢) يمكن أن نستخدم ( **much / little** ) قبل صفة المقارنة بين أثنين ( much taller / much more exciting )

Ex : My friend is much older than me .

3) عند التعبير عن المقارنة المتوازية نستخدم ⟵ صفة المقارنة بين أثنين وقبلها ( The .... er / more ) The .

Ex : The more you study , the more marks you will get .

The more you do sports , the happier you will be .

4) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع صفة المقارنة بين أكثر من أثنين .

Ex : It is the highest mountain I *have ever seen* .

It is the best meal I *have ever eaten* .

٦) عند أستخدام الظروف المنتهية ب ( ly ) في المقارنة فأننا نعتبرها مثل الصفات الطويلة ( أي نستخدم معها ( more / most

Ex : Ali runs more quickly than Ahmed .

◄ لاحظ أن قبل الظرف نستخدم فعل أساسي ( runs ) أما قبل الصفة نستخدم فعل يكون ( am / is / are ) أو فعل من أفعال الحواس ( feel / look / seem ..... ) .

Ex : Ali is quicker than Ahmed .

Ali seems quicker than Ahmed .

# الظروف Adverbs

## ظروف شاذة

| الظرف | | الصفة | |
|---|---|---|---|
| well | بطريقة جيدة | good | جيد |
| early | مبكرا | early | مبكر |
| late | متأخرا | late | متأخر |
| hard | بجد | hard | صعب |
| fast | بسرعة | fast | سريع |

## نكون الظرف بأضافة ( ly ) للصفة

| الظرف | | الصفة | |
|---|---|---|---|
| quickly | بسرعة | quick | سريع |
| carefully | بحرص | careful | حريص |
| simply | ببساطة | simple | بسيط |
| happily | بسعادة | happy | سعيد |
| dramatically | بشكل هائل | dramatic | هائل |

## الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

### Adjective الصفة

◄ الصفة تصف الأسم وتأتي قبله :

Ex : He is a rich man .

◄ الصفة تأتي أيضا بعد :

1) فعل يكون ( be / am / is / are / was / were )

Ex : My friend was happy yesterday .

٢) أفعال الحواس :

( seem / look / appear / smell / taste / sound / feel )

Ex : The food tastes delicious .

3) فعل يصبح ( become / get ) :

Ex : My friend got ill yesterday.

4) فعل يعمل ( make ) :

Ex : The film made me happy .

٥) فعل يجد ( find ) :

Ex : I found the film interesting .

### Adverb الظرف

◄ الظرف يصف :

1) الفعل الأساسي (٢ He can run very quickly .

2) الصفة He is very happy today .

٣) الجملة الكاملة Really , it is a nice city .

◄ الظرف يأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي ( quickly ) أو قبل الصفة ( very ) أو بداية الجملة ( Really )

◄ لا نستخدم الظرف بعد :

( فعل يكون Be أو أفعال الحواس Look / seem .. ... أو فعل يصبح ( become / get ) .

## Order Of Adjectives ترتيب الصفات

| Opinion رأي | Size حجم | Age عمر | Shape شكل | Color لون | Nationality (origin ) أصل | Material مادة | Purpose الغرض |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult | tiny, small, huge, little | ancient, new, young, old | square, round, oval , flat | blue, pink, reddish, grey | French , American, eastern, Greek | wooden, metal , cotton, paper | sleeping roasting |

يمكن أن نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات :

( very , so , extremely , too / fairly, quite, pretty, rather, a bit and a little ).

# Nouns الأسماء

| countable معدودة | | uncountable غير معدودة |
|---|---|---|
| plural جمع | singular مفرد | ليس لها مفرد أو جمع |
| boys / men | a boy / a man | water |

## Spelling Rules for plurals قواعد إملاء الجمع

الأسماء التي تنتهي بالحروف ( s, sh, ch, z, x ) نضيف لها ( es )

| Singular | Match | Bus | Dish | Box |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plural | Matches | Buses | Dishes | Boxes |

نكوّن الجمع بأضافة "s" للاسم المفرد

| Singular | a horse |
|---|---|
| Plural | horses |

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبوقا بحرف متحرك نترك ال ( y ) ثم نضيف لها ( s ).

| Singular | Plural |
|---|---|
| boy | boys |

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( y ) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نحذف ال ( y ) ثم نضيف ( ies ) .

| Singular | Plural |
|---|---|
| city | cities |

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( o ) وسبقه حرف متحرك نضيف (s) فقط .

| Singular | Plural |
|---|---|
| radio | radios |
| zoo | zoos |

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( o ) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نضيف ( es ) .

| Singular | Plural |
|---|---|
| potato | potatoes |
| tomato | tomatoes |

الأسماء المركبة تجمع حسب الاسم الأخير

| Singular | Classroom | policeman |
|---|---|---|
| Plural | classrooms | policemen |

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( f ) أو ( fe ) نقلب ال ( f ) أو ( fe ) الي ( v ) ثم نضيف ( es ) .

| Singular | Shelf | Knife | thief |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plural | Shelves | Knives | thieves |

شواذ : cliff ⟶ cliffs

| Singular | cactus | Oasis | criterion | curriculum | formula | bureau |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plural | cacti | Oases | criteria | curricula | formulae / formulas | bureaus / bureaux |

هناك أسماء لا تتغير ( المفرد مثل الجمع ) ⟵ deer , fish , sheep

◄ هناك بعض الأسماء الشاذة :

| Plural | | Singular | |
|---|---|---|---|
| men | رجال | man | رجل |
| women | نساء | woman | أمرأة |
| children | أطفال | child | طفل |
| people ( persons) | أشخاص / ناس | person | شخص |
| feet | أقدام | foot | قدم |
| teeth | أسنان | tooth | سنة |
| geese | أوز | goose | وزة |
| Oxen | ثيران | Ox | ثور |
| mice | فئران | mouse | فأر |
| lice | قمل | louse | قملة |

## Uncountable Nouns الأسماءالغيرمعدودة

◄ لا نضيف لها ( s ) أو ( es ) ولا نضع قبلها ( an , a ) وهي أسماء تعبر عن السوائل أو الكميات أو أسماء معنوية .

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| flour | دقيق | food | طعام | oil | زيت | rain | مطر |
| salt | ملح | fish | سمك | blood | دم | steel | حديد |
| butter | زبد | chicken | لحم الدجاج | music | موسيقى | grass | عشب |
| sugar | سكر | water | ماء | hair | شعر | wood | خشب |
| rice | رز | tea | شاي | knowledge | معرفة | sand | رمل |
| bread | خبز | coffee | قهوة | information | معلومات | gold | ذهب |
| cheese | جبن | juice | عصير | furniture | مفروشات | glass | زجاج |
| meat | لحم | milk | حليب | snow - ice | ثلج | paper | ورق |

◄ جميع الأسماء الغير المعدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد .

Ex : Water is important for our growth.

Milk has proteins.

◄ و لكن لو وضعت كلمات تدل على الكمية قبل الاسم الغير معدود فأنه يعامل معاملة الجمع .

Ex: Two cups of tea are not enough for me.

Five liters of oil do not operate this machine.

# محددات الأسماء ( ما يأتي قبل الأسماء ) Noun Quantifiers

| singular الأسم المفرد | plural الأسم الجمع | Uncountable الأسم الغير معدود ( water , tea , coffee .....) |
|---|---|---|
| A / an ( one ) | two / three ... / Both | |
| The | The | The |
| Every / Each كل<br>Each boy plays soccer.<br>Each plays soccer.<br>Every boy plays soccer.<br><br>لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم each بمفردها للتعبير عن الأسم المفرد أما every فلا بد ان يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد. | All كل / most معظم | All كل / most معظم |
| | A lot of ( lots of ) / Plenty of | A lot of ( lots of ) / Plenty of |
| | some بعض / any أي | some بعض / any أي |
| | enough كافي | enough كافي |
| | many / more / several / a number of كثير | much / more / a great deal of a quantity of / a mount of / a bit of |
| | A few / few / fewer قليل | A little / little / less قليل |

## استخدام ( some / any )

| أثبات ( some ) | النفي ( any ) | السؤال ( حسب نوع السؤال ) |
|---|---|---|
| I have some books . | I don't have any books. | Do you have any books ? |
| ◄ نستخدم ( any ) في السؤال العام . | | |
| I'd like some juice . | I wouldn't like any juice . | Would you like some juice ? |
| I want some milk . | I don't want any milk . | Can I have some milk ? |
| ◄ نستخدم ( some ) في سؤال الطلب أو العرض . | | |

## استخدام ( many / much / a lot of )

| أثبات ( a lot of ) | النفي ( many / much ) | السؤال ( many / much ) |
|---|---|---|
| I have a lot of books . | I don't have many books. | Do you have many books ? |
| I'd like a lot of juice . | I wouldn't like much juice . | Would you like much juice ? |
| too many / too much | ( too ) ◄ يمكن أن نستخدم ( many / much ) في الأثبات بعد كلمة | |

## Demonstrative adjectives صفات الأشارة

| | اسم مفرد | اسم جمع | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| قريب | This | These | This is my book. / These are my shoes. |
| بعيد | That | Those | That bird in the sky is flying fast. |

## Another / Other أخر / أخرون

| | اسم مفرد | اسم جمع | اسم لا يعد | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| غير محدد | another | Other boys / others | Other | I want another cup. / Other people disagree. |
| محدد | The other ( boy ) | The other boys / The others | The other | Where's the other boy ?<br>Where are the other boys ? |

لأكثرمن اثنين One another وبين اثنين each other ونستخدم الأثنين عندما يكون العدد غير محدد ( We love each other )

أدوات التعريف و النكرة

# Definite & Indefinite Articles

◄ ( a / an ) تستخدمان كأدوات نكرة.

◄ ( The ) تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.

◄ نضع a قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

a book – a pen – a tree – a car – a man - a girl

◄ نضع an قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك ( a , e , i , o , u )

an apple – an egg – an ice cream – an orange

## أستخدام ( a /an )

| | |
|---|---|
| a table - an egg | قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة. |
| He is an engineer. She is an English women. | قبل الوظيفة أو مجموعة معينة من الناس أو الجنسية. |
| He washes his hands four times a day. | بمعني "كل" |
| ◄حروف صامتة ( h / E ) an hour / a European city<br>◄ أذا نطقنا u ⟵ a نضع an ( an umbrella )<br>◄ أذا نطقنا u ⟵ y نضع a ( a university ) | شواذ<br>◄ نضع ( a / an ) فقط حسب النطق . |

## أستخدام ( The )

| | |
|---|---|
| The Ka'aba / The sun / The earth / The universe / The world / The sky .... | الاسم الذي لا يوجد منه سوى نوع واحد فقط. |
| The Arabian Gulf / The River Nile / The Red Sea / The Pacific Ocean / The Alps / The Sahara desert | أسماء الأنهار و البحار والمحيطات والخلجان والجبال والصحاري والجزر .... |
| The north / the south / The east / The west | مع الأتجهات |
| The top / The bottom / The left / The right / The centre / The middle / The corner | مع ظروف المكان |
| I saw a man. The man was young . | نستخدم أداة التعريف أل مع الاسم الذي ذكر للمرة الثانية |
| The president / The manager / The door / The roof / The police / The army / The country | مع الأشياء المعروفة |
| The airport / The museum / The club .... | مع الأماكن المشهورة |
| The piano / The drum / The oud / The guitar | أسماء الآلات الموسيقية. |
| I know the boy who took your bike . | قبل جملة الوصل ( التي تحتوي علي ضمير وصل مثل Who ) |
| The name of .../ The winner of.../ The capital of | قبل ( Of ) أو الجملة الوصفية |
| The tallest / The most exciting | قبل الصفات ( عند المقارنة بين أكثر من أثنين ) |
| The first / The second / The third / The fourth .... | مع أرقام الترتيب |
| The radio / The internet / The end / The same | مع بعض الكلمات |

## حالات عدم استخدام ( The )

| | |
|---|---|
| home / bed / hospital / school / college / university / prison /.... | قبل بعض الأماكن ( أذا أستخدمناها بشكل عام ) |

◄ أذا استخدمنا هذه الأماكن بشكل خاص فأننا نستخدم ( The ) :

Ex : I go to school ( بشكل عام ) / My father came to the school yesterday . ( بشكل خاص )

| | |
|---|---|
| Breakfast / lunch / dinner | قبل الوجبات الغذائية ( بشكل عام ) |

◄ اذا كنا نتحدث عن وجبة معينة فأننا نستخدم ( The ) :

The lunch in this restaurant will be very delicious .

| | |
|---|---|
| France / Egypt / Cairo / Dubai / South America | قبل الدول والمدن والقارات |

◄ نستخدم ( The ) قبل أسماء الولايات والجمهوريات والممالك :

The U.A.E. / The K.S.A. / The U.S.A. / The U.K. ( The united kingdom )

| | |
|---|---|
| Times Square / Hope Street / Dubai Road | قبل أسماء الشوارع والميادين والطرق |
| English / Math / IT / Arabic / History .... | قبل المواد الدراسية |
| tomorrow / yesterday / last ( day ... )/ next ( day ... ) | قبل الظروف الزمنية |
| Football / tennis ..... | قبل الرياضات |
| Monday / April / May ..... | قبل أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة |
| music / water / work / life / weather / fish | قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة ( أذا أستخدمناها بشكل عام ) |

◄ أذا أستخدمنا الأسماء الغير معدودة بشكل خاص ( محدد ) فأننا نستخدم ( The ) :

Ex : I don't like cold weather. ( بشكل عام ) / The weather is cold today . ( بشكل خاص )

MR . Sherif

# Conjunctions

| | جملة كاملة | عبارة | Examples أمثلة |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reason سبب | Because / As / Since / For لأن | Because of / Due to / As a result of / On account of بسبب / نتيجة ل | • He didn't come because he was ill .<br>• He didn't come because of his illness / being ill.<br>• I didn't go out due to the cold weather. |
| Contrast تناقض | Although / Though / Even though بالرغم من (جملة أساسية) | Despite / In spite of بالرغم من | • Although he is poor, he is happy.<br>• He is happy though he is poor .<br>• Despite being poor , he is happy .<br>• In spite of his poverty , he is happy. |
| | Nevertheless / However مع ذلك / But ولكن (جملة فرعية) | | • He is poor. Nevertheless, he is happy.<br>• He is poor. However, he is happy.<br>• He is poor but he is happy . |
| Result نتيجة | So ⟶ ( جملتان متصلتان )<br>Thus / Therefore / As a result / consequently ⟶ (جملتان منفصلتان ) | | • He was ill so he didn't go to school .<br>• He didn't study . As a result , he failed the exam . |
| | So صفة عادية / ظرف that<br>Such a / an صفة عادية + اسم مفرد that<br>صفة عادية enough to + مصدر الفعل<br>صفة عادية enough for + فعل + ing | | • The exam was so difficult that I couldn't answer it .<br>• It was such a difficult exam that I couldn't answer it . |

| | جملة كاملة | مصدر الفعل | Examples أمثلة |
|---|---|---|---|
| Purpose الغرض | in order that / So that لكي | To / in order to / So as to لكي | • I study hard so that I can get high marks<br>• I study hard so as to get high marks .<br>• I study hard in order not to fail the exam . |
| | | In order not to / So as not to لكي لا | |
| | For من أجل ⟶ عبارة / فعل + ing | | • I study hard for good marks .<br>• I study hard for getting good marks. |

| | | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| manner الطريقة | as, as if, as though كما لو كان | • He speaks as if he were a king.<br>• It looks as if it would rain. |
| | | لاحظ استخدام ( were ) بدلاً من ( was ) لأنها غير حقيقية و مجرد خيال .<br>لاحظ استخدام ( would ) بدلاً من ( will ) لأنها غير حقيقية و مجرد خيال . |

# If ( Conditional sentences ) أذا / لو ( الجمل الشرطية )

| الحالة | | فعل الشرط | فعل جواب الشرط |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zero Conditional | If | للتعبير عن شئ حقيقي ( حقيقة علمية أو عادة عامة ) | |
| | | مضارع بسيط<br>inf. / V + s — don't / doesn't + inf. | مضارع بسيط<br>inf. / V + s — don't / doesn't + inf. |
| | | Ex : If I eat fish , I get ill .<br>If we heat water , it boils . | |
| First Conditional | If | للتعبير عن شئ محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل . | |
| | | مضارع بسيط<br>inf. / V + s — don't / doesn't + inf. | will ('ll ) / won't<br>can / can't<br>shall / shan't<br>may / may not<br>must / mustn't } inf. ( مصدر الفعل ) |
| | | Ex : If it rains , I won't go out .<br>If I have money , I will buy a new car . | |
| | | شواذ<br>١) نستخدم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن الأمر في جملة جواب الشرط ( والفاعل يكون محذوف ) .<br>Ex : If you meet Ahmed , tell him about the party .<br>٢) يمكن أن نعبر عن النصيحة في جملة جواب الشرط بأستخدام أفعال ناقصة في المضارع مثل :<br>( should , have to / has to , ought to , must )<br>Ex : If you are ill , you should go to the doctor . | |
| Second Conditional | If | للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو شئ مستبعد الحدوث في المضارع . | |
| | | ماضي بسيط<br>ed / شاذ — didn't + inf. | would ('d ) / wouldn't<br>could / couldn't<br>might / might not } inf. ( مصدر الفعل ) |
| | | Ex : If I were a bird , I would fly .<br>If I had money , I would buy a new car . | |
| Third Conditional | If | للتعبير عن اللوم أو العتاب أو عن استبعاد حدوث فعل في الماضي . | |
| | | ماضي تام<br>had + p.p — hadn't + p.p | would ('d ) / wouldn't<br>could / couldn't<br>might / might not } have + p.p |
| | | Ex : If I had studied hard , I would have succeeded .<br>If I had had money , I would have bought a car . | |

## Unless اذا لم

مثل حالات If ولكنها تشير للنفي ( لا نضع بعدها not )

Ex :Unless you study , you won't pass the exam . ( If you don't study , you won't pass the exam).

## Expressing Regret / far wish التعبير عن الندم أو التمني المستحيل

| Present عند التمني أو الندم في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط | Past عند التمني أو الندم في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام |
|---|---|
| I wish I were a bird. / If only I were a bird.<br>If only I knew how to drive a car.<br>I wish you wouldn't arrive late all the time. | I wish I had studied my lessons.<br>If only I had woken up early. |

## Compound Sentences الجمل المركبة

| Connectors الروابط | Examples أمثلة |
|---|---|
| **For** لأن | He loves Science **for** he wants to be a scientist. |
| **And** و | She went shopping **and** she bought vegetables. |
| **Nor** ولا | They haven't relaxed **nor** have they studied. |
| **But** ولكن | He studied hard **but** he failed the exam. |
| **Or** أو | You can join a university **or** you can have a job. |
| **Yet** ولكن | He got up late **yet** he slept early. |
| **So** ولذلك | He studied hard so he got high marks. |

### جمل مثبتة

| Paired Connectors | Examples |
|---|---|
| **Both** ….. **and** كلا من<br>دائما يأتي بعدهم فعل لصيغة الجمع ( play ) | - **Both** Reem **and** her sisters play tennis.<br>- **Both** Ali **and** Saif play soccer. |
| **Not only** …… **but also / as well**<br>ليس فقط ..... ولكن أيضا | -**Not only** Reem **but also** her sisters play tennis.<br>-**Not only** has she succeeded **but also / as well** she has got high marks.<br>- تذكر ان نسبق الفعل المساعد علي الفاعل **not only** |
| **And also** ( فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت )<br>**, so** ( فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت ) | - Reem plays tennis **and also** do her sisters.<br>- Reem plays tennis **, so** do her sisters. |
| **And** ( فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل ) **too** | - Reem plays tennis **and** her sisters do **too**. |

### جمل منفية

| | |
|---|---|
| **Neither** ……. **nor** ليس ..... ولا<br>الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد ( **nor** ) | - **Neither** Reem **nor** her sisters play tennis.<br>- **Neither** Reem **nor** her sister plays tennis. |
| **and neither** ( فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت )<br>**neither** ( فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت )<br>( **neither** ) بدلا من ( **nor** ) يمكن استخدام | -Reem doesn't play tennis **and neither** do her sisters.<br>- Reem doesn't play tennis , **neither** do her sisters. |
| **And** ( فاعل + فعل مساعد + not ) **either** | -Reem doesn't play tennis **and** her sisters don't **either**. |

### جمل للتعبير عن خيارين

| | |
|---|---|
| **Either** ….. **or** اما ..... أو<br>الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد ( **or** ) | **Either** Moza **or** her sister feeds the cat. |

### جمل للتعبير عن التحذير

| | |
|---|---|
| **Or / Otherwise** والا | Hurry up, **otherwise / or** you will miss the bus. |

### None ( not one / no one / nothing )

- **None** of the students want / wants to take exams.
- I wanted some coffee, but there was **none** left.

يمكن ان نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد ( wants ) أو لصيغة الجمع ( want ) بعد **none** ولكن الأفضل أن نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (wants)

Ex: **Neither** of my parents lives with me. نستخدم ( **Neither** ) عند التحدث عن اثنين ولا نستخدم ( **none** )

## Prepositions of Time

| | |
|---|---|
| **in** | **a period of time** يستخدم للتحدث عن فترة زمنية ( سنة / شهر / موسم .... )<br>**in 2003 / in July / in the winter – summer – spring-fall (autumn) / in the morning – afternoon - evening / in the middle of the day / in three hours / in a few weeks** |
| **on** | **For days and dates:** للأيام والتواريخ<br>**on my birthday / on July 4th / on Saturday / on Tuesday afternoon / on holiday / on weekend** |
| **at** | **A point in time:** يستخدم للتحدث عن نقطة زمنية ( ساعات / وجبات يومية ....)<br>**at 4 o'clock / at 10:45 / at breakfast- lunch - dinner**<br>أو مع بعض التعبيرات :<br>**at the moment / at the same time / at night / at noon / at the weekends** |

## Prepositions of place

| | |
|---|---|
| **in** | يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تحوطنا أو أماكن مغلقة :<br>**in a room / in Dubai / in Egypt / in a taxi** |
| **on** | للتحدث عن أشياء فوق أشياء أخري أو للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة :<br>**on the wall / on the table / on a tree / on a field / on a plain / on a farm** |
| **at** | يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن نذهب اليها لنري الناس أو نفعل شئ :<br>**at the bus stop / at the doctor's / at school / at the end of the road / at the mall / at the door / at home** |

## Prepositions of place حروف جر للمكان

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **over** | فوق | **below / under / beneath** | تحت | **in the middle / centre** | في الوسط |
| **behind** | خلف | **in front of** | أمام | **on the corner** | في الركن / في الزاوية |
| **near / by** | قريب / **next to** بجوار | **far away from** | بعيد عن | **across from** | عبر / في الجانب الأخر من |
| **inside** | داخل | **outside** | خارج | | |
| **at the top** | في الأعلي | **at the bottom** | في الأسفل | | |

نستخدم حرف الجر **by** للتعبير عن وسائل المواصلات :

**by bus / by car / by taxi** بالباص / بالسيارة / بالتاكسي
**on foot** سيرا علي الأقدام

## Prepositional verbs

| | |
|---|---|
| consists of / approve of / think of | get into يركب get off ينزل |
| believe in / succeed in / persist in | Turn on يفتح Turn off يغلق |
| concentrate on / focus on / depend on / rely on / insist on | put on يضئ / يلبس put off يخلع / يطفئ / يؤجل |
| laugh at / look at / point at | |
| talk about / complain about / worry about / ask about / speak about / hear about / think about / wonder about | |
| wait for / apologize for / pay for / ask for | |

## Noun + Preposition

| |
|---|
| a cheque for / a demand for/ a need for / a reason for |
| an advantage of / A disadvantage of / a cause of / a photograph of / picture of / a map of / a plan of / a drawing of |
| an increase in / a rise in / a decrease in / a fall in |
| a damage to / an invitation to / a solution to / a key to / an answer to /a reply to / a reaction to / an attitude to |
| a relationship with / a connection with / a contact with |
| A relationship between / a connection between / a contact between / a difference between |

## Adjectives + Preposition

| | |
|---|---|
| afraid of / frightened of / proud of / aware of / tired of /sick of /sure of / certain of | |
| good at / better at /bad at / annoyed at | |
| famous for / dangerous for / responsible for | |
| fond of | interested in |
| furious with /angry with / familiar with | |
| excited about / worried about / upset about / nervous about / happy about | |

# Modal Verbs أفعال ناقصة

## Modals of Ability أفعال ناقصة تدل علي القدرة

| | Affirmative | Negative | Question |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Present** | can + inf.<br>Ex : He can swim.<br><br>( am / is / are ) able to + inf.<br>Ex: He's able to swim. | cannot ( can't ) + inf.<br>Ex : He can't swim.<br><br>( Am / is / are) not able to + inf.<br>EX: He's not able to swim. | Can + الفاعل + inf. ?<br>Ex: Can he swim ?<br><br>Am / Is / Are + الفاعل + able to + inf. ?<br>Ex: Is he able to swim ? |
| **Past** | could + inf.<br>Ex : He could swim last day.<br><br>( was / were ) able to + inf.<br>Ex: He was able to swim. | could not (couldn't)<br>Ex : He couldn't swim last day.<br><br>( was / were) not able to + inf.<br>Ex: He wasn't able to swim. | Could + الفاعل + inf. ?<br>Ex : Could he swim last day ?<br><br>Was / Were + الفاعل + able to + inf. ?<br>Ex : Was he able to swim ? |
| **Future** | will be able to + inf.<br>Ex: He'll be able to swim. | won't be able to + inf.<br>Ex: He won't be able to swim. | Will+ الفاعل + be able to + inf. ?<br>Ex: Will he be able to swim ? |

## Modals of Obligation أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الالزام

| | Affirmative | Negative |
|---|---|---|
| **Present** | Must + inf.<br>You must come on time . | Mustn't + inf.<br>You mustn't smoke here. |
| **Past** | had to + inf. / must have + V3<br>You had to come on time yesterday.<br>I failed the exam. I must have studied. | didn't have + inf. / mustn't have + V3<br>You didn't have to come on time yesterday.<br>I failed the exam. I mustn't have played. |

## Modals of Necessity أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الضرورة

| | Affirmative | Negative |
|---|---|---|
| **Present** | have to / has to + inf.<br>You are fat. You have to go on a diet.<br>He is fat. He has to go on a diet.<br><br>have got to / has got to + inf.<br>You have got to go on a diet.<br><br>need to + inf.<br>You need to study for your exam. | ( don't / doesn't ) have to + inf.<br>-You are thin. You don't have to go on a diet.<br>- He is thin. He doesn't have to go on a diet.<br><br>haven't got to / hasn't got to + inf.<br>You are thin. You haven't got to go on a diet.<br><br>needn't to + inf. / don't need to + inf.<br>-There is no exam. You needn't to study. / You don't need to study.<br><br>للتعبيرعن شئ غير ضروري ولا أفعله دائما في الحاضر نستخدم :<br>needn't to ولا نستخدم ( don't need to + inf. ) ←<br>. - My eyesight is good. I don't need to wear glasses. |
| **Past** | had to + inf.<br>He was ill. He had to take medicine.<br><br>had got to + inf.<br>He had got to take medicine.<br><br>Need have + p.p.<br>We need have booked a table. The restaurant is full. | didn't have + inf.<br>He was well. He didn't have to take medicine.<br><br>hadn't got to + inf.<br>You hadn't got to take medicine.<br><br>Needn't have + V3 / didn't need to + inf.<br>- We needn't have booked a table. The restaurant is empty.<br>-We didn't need to book a table . The restaurant is empty.<br><br>للتعبيرعن شئ غير ضروري ولم نفعله في الماضي نستخدم :<br>needn't have + V3 ولا نستخدم ( didn't need to + inf. ) ←<br>- We had much petrol so we didn't need to stop. |

## Modals of Advice أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن النصح

| | Affirmative | Negative |
|---|---|---|
| Present | should + inf.<br>ought to + inf.<br>had better +inf.<br>Ex : You're tired. You should rest. | shouldn't + inf.<br>oughtn't to + inf.<br>had better not + inf.<br>Ex: You're fat. You shouldn't drink pop. |
| Past | should have + V3<br>ought to have + V3<br>Ex: He was tired. He should have rested.<br>He was tired. He ought to have rested. | shouldn't have + V3 / oughtn't to have + V3<br>Ex: He made an accident. He shouldn't have driven very fast.<br>He made an accident. He oughtn't to have driven very fast. |

## Modals of Possibility / Probability / deduction أفعال ناقصة تدل علي الأستنتاج أو الأحتمال

| Degrees of certainty | Present | Past |
|---|---|---|
| Very sure متأكد جدا | Must be<br>He looks tired. He must be ill. | must have been<br>He looked tired. He must have been ill. |
| Quite sure متأكد الي حد ما | May be<br>He isn't here. He may be at home. | may have been<br>He didn't come. He may have been at home. |
| Not sure غير متأكد | might be / could be<br>I'm not sure . He might be ill . | might have been / could have been<br>Ali didn't come. He might have been ill. |

عندما نكون متأكدين بنسبة ١٠٠% فأننا نستخدم فعل يكون ( am / is / are / was / were )
نستخدم ( can't be ) للاستنتاج المنفي في المضارع و ( can't have been ) للاستنتاج المنفي في الماضي .

Ex : Ali is in the class. He can't be absent.
Ali was in the class. He can't have been absent.

## Modals Of Prediction أفعال ناقصة للتنبؤ

| Affirmative | Negative |
|---|---|
| Will ('ll )<br>I think it will rain.<br><br>( Am / is / are ) going to + inf.<br>It's cloudy. I believe it's going to rain. | won't<br>I think it won't rain.<br><br>( am / is / are ) not going to + inf.<br>It's not cloudy. It's not going to rain. |

## Making requests ( Modal + you ) : أفعال ناقصة للطلب

| | |
|---|---|
| Formal / Informal | Could you give me your book , please ? / Would you give me your book , please ?<br>Can you give me your book ? |

## Modals of Permission ( Modal + I / We ) : أفعال ناقصة للأستئذان

| | |
|---|---|
| Formal / Polite | Could I have some tea , please ? / May I have some tea , please ?<br>Shall I have some tea , please ? |
| Informal | Can I have some tea , please ? |

## Modals to express habits : أفعال ناقصة للتعبير عن العادات

| | |
|---|---|
| Present | Will ('ll )<br>When we go to Paris , we'll often eat in restaurants. |
| Past | Would ('d ) + inf.<br>When we went to Paris , we would often eat in restaurants. |

# Direct & Indirect Speech الكلام المباشر والغير مباشر

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| الجملة الخبرية | -Reem told me ( that )she felt tired.<br>-Ali said to me ( that ) he had been ill.<br>- Reem said ( that ) she had studied. | ( that ) هو الرابط في الجملة الخبرية ويمكن حذفه .<br>( said to / told ) نستخدمهم اذا كان هناك مخاطب ( me )<br>( said ) نستخدمها اذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب |
| الجملة الأستفهامية | - I wondered if she had won the race.<br>- She asked me whether I would come.<br>- He asked me where I was going. | ( if / whether ) هما الرابطان في السؤال بهل .<br>نستخدم أداة الأستفهام نفسها كرابط في السؤال بأداة أستفهام.<br>( asked / wondered .. ) أفعال قول تستخدم في السؤال الغير مباشر |
| الجملة الأمرية أو جملة النصح | - He told me to study.<br>- He advised me not to eat sweets. | ( to / not to + inf. ) هما الرابطان في جمل الأمر والنصح.<br>( told / advised ...) هي أفعال القول ولا بد أن يوجد مخاطب بعدهم |

- تذكر أن نستخدم أزمنة في الماضي بعد أفعال القول ( told / said / asked / wondered ) وذلك في الجمل الخبرية والأستفهامية.
- في الجمل الأمرية وجمل النصح نستخدم المصدر بعد ( to / not to ).

- لا نغير الأزمنة اذا كان فعل القول مضارع ( says / asks / tells .... ) :

Ex: He says he lives in UAE. ( Says ⟶ lives )

لا نغير في الأزمنة اذا كان الكلام يدل علي حقائق يومية أو حقائق علمية أو حكم :

Ex: My teacher said Time is gold. / It is said that eating an apple a day keeps the doctor away.

## تحويل الأزمنة في الكلام الغير مباشر

كل زمن يتم تحويله الي الزمن الأقدم منه ( مضارع يتحول الي ماضي والماضي يتحول الي ماضي تام )

| Direct | Indirect |
|---|---|
| am / is / are | was / were |
| ( am / is / are ) playing | ( was / were) playing |
| was / were | had been |
| ( was / were ) | had been |
| have / has | had |
| ( have / has ) played | had played |
| had | had had |
| had played | had played |
| don't / doesn't | didn't |
| (don't / doesn't ) play | didn't play |

| Direct | Indirect |
|---|---|
| didn't + inf. | hadn't + V3 |
| didn't play | hadn't played |
| play- plays | played |
| played | had played |
| Will / can / may ... | Would / could / might ... |
| Will play | would play |
| should + inf. | should have + V3 |
| must + inf. | must have + V3 |
| Ought to + inf. | Ought to have + V3 |
| Should study | Should have studied |

تحويل الظروف الزمنية وأسماء الأشارة

| Direct | This | These | today | tonight | now | Yesterday / last | Tomorrow / next | ..... ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indirect | That | Those | That day | That night | then | The day before / The previous day | The day after / The following day | The ..... before |

## Prefixes البادئات

| |
|---|
| نستخدم ( un / in / im / il / ir / dis / anti / non ) بمعني ( not ) للتعبير عن عكس الكلمة : |
| unhappy / unreal / unable / unlucky / unfortunate / unmarried / unimportant / unwise/unsuitable |
| inaccurate / incomplete / inefficient / inactive / inexact / inappropriate / inconvenient / indirect / insincere / incorrect / inability / informal |
| improper / impolite / impossible / impatient / imperfect / impure / immaterial / immoral |
| illegal / illiterate / illogical |
| irregular / irrelevant / irrespective / irresponsible |
| discover / dislike / disinfect / dishonest / disagree / disobey / disobedient / discontinue |
| anti-smoking / anti-slavery / antibiotic / anti-racism |
| nonsmoker / nonstop / nonsense / nonresident / nonstop |

| |
|---|
| نستخدم ( over ) بمعني زيادة عن اللزوم : |
| overcrowded / overpopulated / overwork / over time / over dose / overeat / oversleep |
| نستخدم ( under / sub ) بمعني تحت أو أسفل : |
| subway / submarine / subordinate |
| underground / under age / underline |

## Suffixes اللواحق

| | |
|---|---|
| For people | ar ( liar ) / er ( teacher ) / eer ( engineer ) / or ( visitor ) / ist ( scientist ) / ent ( president ) / ant ( assistant ) / ian ( musician ) |
| Abstract nouns | tion ( pollution ) / ion ( expression ) / ure ( creature ) / ance ( allowance ) / ence ( confidence ) / ment ( development ) / ness ( weakness ) / ship ( friendship ) / dom ( freedom ) / hood ( childhood ) / th ( growth ) / t ( weight ) / ty ( loyalty ) / ity ( ability ) / y ( delivery ) / al ( arrival ) |
| Verbs | fy ( beautify ) / en ( widen ) / ise ( advise ) / ize ( summarize ) / ate ( activate ) |
| Adjectives | able ( comfortable ) / ful ( careful ) / less ( careless ) / ive ( expensive ) / ese ( Chinese ) / an (urban ) ian ( Asian ) / ant ( ignorant ) / ent ( different ) / ish ( selfish ) / ous ( obvious ) / y ( windy ) / ly ( lovely ) / ar ( popular ) / al ( normal ) |
| | ing ( interesting ) / ed ( interested )<br>الصفات التي تنتهي ب ( ing ) للأشياء والصفات التي تنتهي ب (ed) للأشخاص |
| Adverbs | ly ( slowly - simply - happily- dramatically ) / wards ( forwards - backwards- towards ) |